NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1862.

## OPERATIONS OF M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle on Wednesday Last.

A VICTORY CLAIMED FOR THE ENEMY.

No Mention Made of the Second and Victorious Attack of Our Troops.

Additional Names of the Union Wounded.

Scenes and Incidents Along the

Lines. &c.,

Our Special Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR THE CHICKAHOMINY, June 20, 1862

The Ememy Descriting in Great Numbers—Positions of the Robel Brigades—The Forces Latety at Prodericksburg—Scenes in Richmond After the Battle of Fair Oaks—Provests of a Baille, &c.

The number of descritions from the rebel army amounts to a regiment per weck. These deserters are of all conceivable nativities and classes. A large proportion consists of Louisianians, who believe that by entering our lines and taking the oath of allegiance they may return to New Orleans and enjoy federal protection. North Carolinians desert in great numbers. The troops from this State are the butt of rebel malevolence and satire as they are reported to be very poor soldiers, scarcely a skirmish ensuing whereat they are not routed. North lost more troops than any State in the con-Tederacy except Virginia. The fewest deserters are from dississippi and Texas, as the troops from those States are generally long fide Southerners, who have no hope of friendship or sympathy from the North, and would be at a loss to look anywhere for protection out of their own States. The characters of those respective troops were ing to the statements of descriters, the wounded went from the battle field to the hospitals in Richmond. A Texan, with his head shot partly off, an arm splintered, or lame from a wound in the leg, would walk into Rich-mond shricking and huzzaing, deepising the aid of an ambulance, and as reckless of death an before the fight, when full of health, spirit and hatred. A Georgian or a North Carolinian, on the other band, would crawl, pallid and nervous, to an ambulance on the receipt of a mere scratch; and so awk-ward were these troops that they were in the habit of booting their own comrades by sheer negligence and morance in the use of arms.

I have talked to-day with several intelligent deserters, all of them Northern men, and, with one exception, deserters from Louisians regiments. They had been employed upon Mississippi steamboats, and enlisted to evoid drafting or to obtain employment and bread. They state that numbers of their comrades are daily whipped and shot to prevent their escape into the federal lines. Notwithstanding these admonitions, such is their horror of the Confederate service, with its tyranny, hopelessness and starvasion, that they dare anything to secure the friendly shelter of the national arms.

They depict the terrible condition of things in Rich mood subsequent to the fight at Fair Oaks, when every large dwelling or public house was crowed with gashed, bleeding and dying men. Street lights are matters of hourly occurrence, and the boisterous ruffians from the Gulf States frequently stab and murder in sheer wantonness. Property of any description is not safe from selsure by government or by plunderers. The military tyranny stays its rapacty for neither age nor sic.ness, and the civilians are so enraged at the Provoet Marshais that they would murder them'if they dared. All are anxious for a return to the old silegiance. The romance of secasion and independence is gone by. Desolate homes, ruined farms, murdered neighbors and children, are the sad realities of disunion; and the success of the Union arms in the next battle is the fond wish of half the people, who hold any government to be better than the anarchy that prevails.

One of the men to whom I was introduced halbeen with General Anderson's division at Fredericksburg. He states that Anderson's division at Fredericksburg. He states that Anderson's division at Fredericksburg. Anderson's division at produced by Homelowell, with his forty thousand soldiers, who might at any time have compelled them to fight or surrender.

Anderson's division is now reported to be located in the neighborhood of Mechanicaville, and is adjoined by Howell Cobb. Lee's cavalry, the best in Virguni

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY BRIGADE, June 16, 1922.

The General of Cavalsy, profoundly grateful to Divine Providence for the signal success attending the late expediton to the enemy's rear, takes pleasure in announcing 10 orders his appreciation of the bravery and cheerful endurance of the command. orders his appreciation of the bravery and corders has appreciation of the command.

History will record in imperishable characters, and a grateful country remember with graditude, that a perious of the First, Fourth at d Ninth Virginia cavairy, the Jeff. Davis Legion, and the section of the Stewart Horse Artillery, en

the First, Fourth at d Ninto the Stewart Horse Artillery, en-gaged in the expedition.

The was accomplised is known to you, to the public and the end of the passage of the Chickshominy under the end of the passage of the Chickshominy under existing difficulties turnishes a separate chapter of praise for

whole command.

• General will despair of no enterprise when he can such guarantees of success as Colonels Fitz Hugh Lee. H. Fitz Hugh Lee and Martin, with their brave and de-

Wm. H. Fiz Hugh Lee and Martin, with their brave and devoted commands.

The loss of the galiant and heroic Capt. Latane, leading his squadron on a brilliant and successful charge, was a severe blow to us; but the earmy, routed and flying before him, will bear witness to a heart intrepid and a spirit inviacible, whose influence will not be lost after death, while his regiment will want no better battle cry for victory than Prout of his command, the General trusts that it will be represented the province to maintain. By command of the reputation now its province to maintain. By command of the Rigider General J. E. B. STEWART.

J. T. W. Harrston, A. A. A. G.

canniser. The Set Styniah Punnsy years regiment fought well during the sale and interest less its action less its as it will desire the sale and interest less its action. The sale and interest less its action and their well are also and the less its action and the sale and the

is a company of sharpshooters here from Massachusetts, known as the "Andrew Sharpshooters" They are a fine body of men, and all claim to have been tested before they were callisted by the test established by Colonel Berdan; in fact they were raised for Colonel Berdan; in fact they were many was about to leave the State to join the regiment the Governor informed them that they could not join an organization out of the State without the loss of the State bounty to volunteours. In consequence of this they took the name of "Andrew Sharpshooters," and entered the service as an independent company. Although for the above reason not in Colonel Berdan's corps, they are quall in every respect to any other company raised by him or for his corps.

There was a brigade review yesterday afternoon, which was very creditable to both the men and officers. The proficiency and excellence of this brigade as displayed at the review was highly spoken of by many officers who witnessed it. It may be relied upon for a reposition of former galiant services when the great battle takes place.

A rebel corporal came over from Secessia to-day, and is now enjoying the extra civilizing, to say nothing of the extra culinary, adventuges vouchsarde to those in the Union service. His name is Arthur Woodman, and until two years ago he lived in New Hampshire, where he was born. Being in New Orleans at the outbrook of the rebellion, he was impressed into the service, and has been with the rebel army ever since. His term of enistment expired four months ago, but this made no difference, he being compelled to continue currying his masket. At the time of his describin he was attached to a artillery section as corporal. This section is now located directly opposite New Bridge, across the Chickahomity. Among the pieces they have is that thirty-two pounder gun known by the pobriques "Long Tom," which was captured at Bull r

"How, that,"
"How, then, could you win the day?"
"The enomy heard that the Fourth Michigan was on
the field, and, knowing how this regiment thrashed a
whole brigade at New Bridge, they knew the day was up
with them, and they skedaddled at once."

Additional Names of Wounded in the

Battle of Oak Grove.

Twentiel Indiana Regiment.—Arthur Richards, Co. E,
hand; Franklin Bushnell, Co. H, leg. Thomas Staton, Co.
K, foot; Wm. M. Archer, Co. H, groin; John Mike Soppy,
Co. C, leg. Thomas Johnson, Co. F, hand; John Tillson,
Co. H, knee.

CO. H. knee.

Second Rhode Island Regiment.—Hiram Bucklin, Co. F.,
Second Rhode Island Regiment.—Hiram Bucklin, Co. F.,
arm amputated; James Armstrong. Co. A. leg amputated; Samuel B. Dupree, Co. D., hoad, by shell.

Twenty sixth Pennityvania Regim at—Andrew Phillips,
Co. K. leg; Wm. H. McConnell, Co. D., hand; Philip R.
Comfort, Co. D., hand.

Fifth New Jercey Regiment.—J. T. McCormick, Co. F.,
thigh.

Fifth New Jersey Regiment.—J. T. McCormick, Co. F. thigh.

Seventh New Jersey Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Adolphus Charotte, killed.

Second New Hampshire R giment.—Isaac M. Vesper, Orderly Sergeant, Co. E. leg. First Lieutenant J. Holman, hand; Corporal Shedd, Co. G. mortally; Sylvester Hadley, Co. B. arm; T. M. Lang, Co. D. breast.

First Regiment Excelsive Brigade.—Pat. Boyle, finger amputated; Nelson L. Perimere, Co. C. leg; Robert McKinster, Co. C. leg amputated; L. Truman, Co. C. arm.

Sec. nd Legiment Excelsive Brigade.—Richard Crane, Co. D, thigh; James McCarthy, Co. D, hand.

Fourth Regiment Excelsive Brigade.—Richard Crane, Co. F, arm; James Buffy, Co. A, hand; George Stall, Co. H, face.

Co. F. arm; James Dan; H. face.
H. face.
Fi ti Regiment Excel for Brigade.—Mark Worthington,
Co. C. foot.
Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment.—John Higgins, Co.

Sisty-third Pennsylvania Regiment.—John Higgins, Co. E. groin.

Sisten h Massachus: te Regiment.—Fdward Hickey, Co. H. head; Captain James Longwell, Co. I, finger: George F. Hutchings, Co. B., arm; Michael Meyan, Co. I, leg.

Seventh Massachusetts Regiment.—John Haggerty, Co. E., arm; Jesse W. Smith, Co. H., hip.

Second New York Volunicary, 1roy Regiment.—Patrick S. Stanford, Co. H., hand.

Eighty-steenth New York Regiment.—Stophen Marfort, Co. H., leg; Robert Parker, Co. K., side, dangerously: Michael Langan, Co. I, head; John Ryley, Co. P., log; Gustavun H. Upron, Co. H., back and arm.

First Massachuset's Regiment.—James Monroe, Co. A, knee.

Schenty-third New York Regiment.—Thomas Moffatt, Co. C, hand.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Oak Grove.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 20.]

It was generally expected that a fierce and general engagement would have taken place at our lines yesterday, and from overy indication and preparation the surmise seemed to be well founded; but, although all were on the tiptee of expectation, yesterday passed, like many others, without the realization of the much looked for and desired event. Early in the day cannonading, both from our own and the enemy's positions, took place from the right, left and centre, but on the two latter points operations were nothing more than a fierce and artistic artiliery duello, in which the enemy were decidedly worsted. Hoir artiliery, bearing upon Garnett's and Christian's farms, were particularly active, and seemed auxious for a response. This was not long in forthcoming, and they were accordingly shelled from their several positions with much ease and with evideat logs.

They repeatedly returned to the charge, however, very

their several positions with much ease and with evident loss.

They repeatedly returned to the charge, however, yet our artillery received them with such accuracy as to drive them, peli-mell, into the woods, and causing the abandonment of camps to the right of the Mechanics ville Bridge. An artillery duel also took place upon the York River Railroad, between six and seven miles from the city, at which place, also, the enemy were endeavoring to erect breastworks in the roods. Being informed of this, some pieces of the First Virginia artillery proceeded within shelling distance, and, by superior execution, silenced the enemy sgans and stopped their executions. But the most serious and important transaction at our lines yesterday took place on the Williamsburg road.

tion at our lines yesterday took place on the Williamsburg road.

The enemy, advancing their lines, suddenly fell upon our pickets, and, owing to superior numbers, drove them in upon our supports. The advance of the enemy was composed of Sickles' and another brigade. Informed of the state of theirs, the First Louisians was sent forward to reconnoitre and find the enemy's force, position and intentions; but to do this their journey lay across a large open field, and while advancing the cowardly enemy screened his forces in the thicket, and having caught the gallant First Louisiana in ambuscade, delivered a murderous firs, which struck down dzens of the valinat fellows. But not dismayed at this reception and their heavy loss, the brave men instantly dressed their line, duaded at Sickles' hirelings with their bayonets, and couled them.

and their answers give good evidence of treasonable intention.

It is generally expected that operations of great moment will take place to day, but whether the severe sairmables of yesterday will culminate in a general action is a point impossible to determine; but should this be the case, we are fully sure that all our preparations will result in brilliant victory, despite the traps, ambuscades and petty cunning of the enemy ovinced on many occasions as on yesterday.

As General McClellan may claim the severe skirmish of yesterday as another "federal victory," we will simply say that the brave Louisianians were opposed to no less than seven Yankee regiments, as the following prisance captured by them testify; for, in addition to the solzure of Captain James McKernan, of the Seventh New Jersey, there are also the following visitors to Libby's warehouse.—One sergeant, two corporats, two musicians, six privates—in all two've prisoners—part of Sickles' Excelsior Brigade. Seventh New Jersey, Niceteenth Massachusetts, Second New York and Fifth New Jersey, taken at the old battle ground of the Seven Pines. Three were wounded.

the old battle ground of the Seven Pines. Three were wounded.

ANOTHER SPIRITED ENGAGEMENT.

(Tentrary to the prediction of the knowing ones, no general engagement took place yesterday. A considerable fight, however, did occur between seven and eight in the morning, on the Williamsburg road. We gather the following particulars from an officer who was wounded in the engagement, and brought to this city this afternoon. The Twenty second Georgia regiment, which was on picket duty, was attacked at an early hour, and driven in by a vastly superior force of the enemy, when the Fourth Georgia was ordered to its support. With this force engaged on our side, the fight lasted for some time, when the First Louisman regiment was ordered up to their support. Arriving on the field, Col. Shivers, of the Louisman regiment, gave commend to his men to charge the enemy.

The order was prom ity obeyed, the men charging with spirit and determination in solid column, and receiving the fire of an entire brigade of the enemy, and sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Reinforcements were then promptly ordered to the front, and the enemy and surfacing a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Reinforcements ware then promptly ordered to the front, and the enemy and strive back with very heavy slarghter. The last reinforcements sent up, we believe, consisted of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina and several other regiments, who fought nobly, sustaining a slight loss.

A portion of the force engaged was the netorious

loss.

A portion of the force engaged was the neterious drunken brigade of Sickles.

The engagement lasted about two hours, and is said by these engaged in it to have been very severe.

The following are the casualties in the First Louisiana regiment:—Wounded—Col. Shivers. Capt. C. Cornier. C. mpany I; Lieuteannt J. Taylor, Adjutant Cumminsa, Capt. Randall. Killed—Lieuteannts Glimore. Morphy, Hendrick, and thirty others. The loss in wounded is very heavy.

### THE RETIREMENT OF FREMONT.

General Schenck in Command of the Troops of the Mountain Department-

General Fremont this morning turned over the nand of his forces to General Schenck by the following

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 25.

HRADQUATESS, MIDDLETON, Va., June 28, 1862.

The undersigned having been relieved from dury with the forces of the Mountain Department, Brigad or General R. C. Schenck, as next in rank, will assume command of the same, and report for further orders to the War Department.

Major General United States Army.

General Fremont with his personal staff and an escore of cavalry left camp at eight o'clock this morning. After visiting Generals Banks and Sigel he dismissed most of his staff, and with the rest rode on to Martins

## NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

nandoah Valley-Expected Arrival of General Pope, &c.

General King and staff left Fredericksburg to-day for mand of General Frement's corps. The news of his removal from the division created great stir, and is regretted by every officer. Last night bands from e of the regiments serenaded the General, and this morning cadquarters was thronged with officers come to say

not yet known at what point his headquarters will be

The Command of General Pope Mmplerown, Va., June 28, 1852. General Pope has notified the Division Commander

that he assumed command to-day. He has not arrived here as yet. All is quiet in front.

Twenty-second Regiment New York State Militia.

We were mustered into service at Haltimore on the 18th, and the opportunity given us to remain there or go to Harper's Ferry. We thought our chance much better for active service at the latter than the former place and we were accordingly ordered there; and the next Ferry on Friday morning, the 20th. We found that once flourishing village a miserable, disapidated place. Our camp was on the hill overlooking a beautiful country, with the most luxuriant crops, especially of wheat, which, it is said, Stonewall Jackson has spoken for. We had a move yesterday morning, where k is not politic to state. At three occleek, from the firing all around us, the long roll was sounded, and as quick as thought our men were out of their tents and in line, ready for the newest tashions. All this was done with as much promptness and energy as the oldest veterans would have done it. We feel it an honor to occupy so arduous a position as our present one, and if the occasion calls for it we will show our title to it. Our new camp is in a heaithy situation, and we intend to keep it in a condition that will insure a continuance of health. Some of us look for a retreat from Richmond to the line of the Shenandeah. We shall do our share to take care of this end of the route.

This regiment is composed of young gentlemen, on the same plan as the Seventh has been organized, and we are determined to prove ourselves no "feather bed soldiers." General Wool spoaks highly of us and our discipline. We had a move yesterday morning, where k is not

# messee. MEMPHIS, June 26, 1662.

The first train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Corinth, with a number of teams, wagons and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio regiment, beside several officers, was attacked by a large force of rebe-The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten of our men and captured several

Escape of a British Subject from Richmond.

HIS EXPERIENCE IN DIXIE.

How Foreigners are Treated by the Rebel Authorities.

Desolate Condition of Richmond and of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. John White, who arrived in this city on Wedne day last direct from Richmond, by the Petersburg and rfork Railroad, visited the Henald office yesterday and furnished us with some late and highly interesting intelligence from the South. Mr. White is a native of Dublin, but was a resident of Macon, Ga., for two years, which place be left on the 14th of last March, with a passport from the British Consul, for Norfolk. He reached Norfolk after about a week's travelling, with the object of getting North to avoid the disagreeable alternative of being drafted into the rebel service. Here be found some difficulties in accomplishing his object. He land; but this request was refused by the authorities who would allow no persons to leave the rebel confede racy. They declared to him that they had no fear o any information which he might furnish to the United

States government.

Failing in Norfolk, be repaired to Richmond, with the hope of getting some assistance from the Secretary of State or Secretary of War, but met with no better success He saw in the rebel capital Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, and Colonel Bletsow, his assistant, who told hi that on no consideration would they allow him, ever though a British subject, to pass the lines of their army. The State of Virginia, it seems, has passed a law enacting that no foreigners shall be given employment excep such as take the oath of allegiance to the bogus confederacy of Jeff. Davis. The res it of this nefarious law is, very naturally, that many respectable foreigners who have no sympathy whatever with either side, are suffering the greatest inconvenience, and even destitu-tion. At the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, quite a num-ber of highly respectable English ladies are thus, in a measure, kept in durance, unable to procure permission to return to their native land, and not knowing in what namer they will be able to subsist themselves after the supply of money they have on hand is ex-hausted. The British Consul at Richmond, Mr. Cridland, was urged to interfere in behalf of those ladies, but expressed himself as utterly powerless. The authorities would give no head to his expostulations and declared that they would manage their own affairs as they saw fit, without consulting her Pritannic Majesty. Mr. White represents the condition of the rebel capital as most wretched. The people are muttering and discentented, and be believes that nourly one-third of the people of Richmond would gladly welcome the return of the federal authority. The people there generally believe that Richmond will fall in due time before the army of Gen. McCiellan.

of Gen. McCiellan.

Mr. White remained altogether seven weeks in Bichmond, when he applied to Mr. Griswe'd, the Provest Marshal, for permission to proceed to Petersburg. He was given the following pass, which enabled him to go to Petersburg:—

Confidence of America, War I repaired John White to visit Potenth gg, Va. upon before not to communicate in writing, or verbally for publication, any fact ascertained, which, if known to the enemy, might be injurious to the Confedence of the authorities.)

E. GRISWOLD, Provest Marshal.

On the reverse side of the pass was the following oath, to which Mr. W. refused to subscribe. Jearing there was a trick in it, designed to entrap him into a position which would not abtedly render him inable to impressment—I, John write, do solemnly swear or affirm that it will bear true faith and yield obedicate to the Confedence States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies.

Richmon, June 7, 1862.

The Provest Marshal, upon being informed by Mr. W. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, )

RECEIVOND, June 7, 1862.

The Provost Marshal, upon being informed by Mr. W. that he was a British subject, expressed the self satisfied, and gave the pass without requiring a signature to the oath.

He immediately proceeded to Petersburg with the above pass, with the intention of getting nearer to the Union lines, which at the time were at Suffolk. Here Mr. White became convinced that his only chance for ercape would be by running the robol pickets, and taking all the perils of such a step. After remaining for three weeks, anxiously watching for an opportunity,

three weeks, anxiously watching for an opportunity, he finally attempted escape, and started on his hazardous journey about eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, i'thi inst. He obtained the services of a negro guide, who led him safely through the woods—a distance of eight miles from reteraburg—beyond the robel pickets. This guide was recommended to Mr. W. by a respectable Union man restling in leteraburg. There are quite a number of residents in that locality who are really Union loving people at heart, but who are kept down through fear of the consequences of openly expressing their sentiments. Mr. W. slept the whole of that night in the woods, which were in the direct line for suifolk. The next my ming he started again about break of day, without the guide, taking the railroud track towards Safokk and proceeding very cautiously, less the should suideally come upon the rebel pickets. Whenever he saw any cersons appreaching, he steppes off into the woods, and watted until such time as he thought it safe to return to the railroud track again. He wasked the woods, and watted until such time as he thought it safe to return to the railroud track again. He wasked the wast there are not the railroud track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again. He wasked the starten of Wakefield and track again to the starten of the starten of the wasked to the starten of th

invergool at tee o'chas the manning, with minery-

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

MEMPHS, Tenn., June 19, 1862.
The Start of the Expedition—Its Strength—It Ascends the Rever-Opens on and Captures the Rebel Battery-A Masked Battery Discovered—The Mound City Siruck— Explosion of the Boiler-Barbarity of the Rebels—The Troops Engaged in the Fight—The Rebels Works Taken— Union and Rebel Losses, &c.

The gunboat expedition up White river has met with ocess; but the details of the capture of Fort St Charles, as brought by the Couestoga, are, I regret to say, accompanied by the particulars of a serious mishap and fatal accident to the gunboat Mound City. I have no advices as yet from the correspondent of the HERALI who accompanied the expedition, and can only give you the brief statement as received by the Conestoga. Commodore Davis' despatches will be forwarded by the despatch boat conveying this letter, from which you will

have obtained the important data ere this is received.

The expedition to White river sailed on the night of Friday, the 13th instant, and consisted of the fellowing gunboats, of the Mississippi flotilla, and the land forces nder Colonel Fitch, and a transport steamer:-

GUNDOAT FLEET.
Captain A H. Killy, Flag Officer.
Flagship Mound City, Capt. A. H. Killy commanding
Gunboat St. Louis, Captain McGonnegie
Gunboat Conestoga.
Gunboat Lexington. TRITED STATES VOLUNTEER TROOPS
Colonel Fitch commanding.
Forty-eixth Indiana infantry, on board the transport
teamer Sovereign.

The purpose of this expedition was to capture or sink ts of the enemy which had taken refuge in the White or Arkansas river, and to clear the rear leaving the flotilla to press on to Vicksburg without delay, or without endangering the safety of points at present occu

The ficet had ascended the river about eighty five miles, and had arrived within three or four miles of the little bamlet of St. Charles, Ark., when, having discovered the position of a rebel battery on the southern shore of the White river, the Mound City opened upon it at an early hour on Tuesday, the 17th instant, and quickly reduced it. Colonel Fitch and the Forty-sixth had been landed some distance below, and at the time of the shell-ing by the Mound City were slowly advancing, having reached the top of the bluff, which at this point lies some three hundred feet from the stream. Colonel Fitch arrived at the point named too late to eng..ge in taking the battery. This battery appears, from the

Fitch arrived at the point named too late to eng. go in taking the battery. This battery a years, from the most reliable accounts, to have been mere earthworks for four guns of light calibre, and was early descried by its rebul defenders. The Mound City passed it with ease, and, leaving the St. Louis and Conestoga to finish it, was moving up the stream to reconnoitre, when a second masked battery opened upon her.

The river at the point of the attack makes a sharp bend, and is shallow and narrow. Three bosts—two steamers and a gunboat—had been sunk by the rebels in the narrow shoot, and it was suppresed that the stream was buckaded; but the gunbats, subsequent to the fight, p ssed the obstructions. While nearing these obstructions, and while the St. Louis and Conestoga were engaged in finishing the lower battery, the Mound City was fired upon and struck. Unfortunately a porthole had just been opened to allow cur men to fire a broadsite for the purpose of shelling the woods, and the solid shot of the rebels entered, killing the gunner and wounding others. It passed directly through the steam drum of the vessel, and a terrible explosion, of course, followed. The scene is described by Master's Mate Symmes E. Brown, who has returned by the Conestoga, slightly scaked, as being terrible. He is satisfied that out of the ship's crew of one hundred and seventy-five not fifty have except without injury. The men, supposing the vessel had gone to pieces, sprang into the water—many of them terribly scalded—and swam for the northern shore of the river. The Conestoga hastened to the aid of the men in the water with small arms, and succeeded in killing many of the higher doew. The robels fired upon the men in the water with small arms, and succeeded in killing many of them. The loss on our part, it is said, will reach one hundred and twenty-five. Below I append a list of the casualties among the officers. At this time I have found it impossible, however descrable, to obtain the names of the privates of the crew who have suffer

and a haif.

THE REIGH FORCE AND LOSS.

It appears that the two batteries were worked by about one handred and fitty men, chiefly Arkansas Home artiflerists, under command of the Captain Fry, late a lieutenant in the United States Navy. We have taken about thirty of these prisoners, among whom is Captain Fry, who was shot through the bick, and who wil probably die. The rest died in their places at the guns, having fought a desperate light with bravery and skull. The only deed on their part of which they had occasion to be astanged was the winten cruelity of Gring moon our

pealded.

Paymaster John M. Green, scalded to death.
Surgeon Geo. Tones, scalded to death.
Chief Engineer John Coxe, scalded to death.
Third Engineer Geo. Hollingworth, scalded to death.
Pilot Chas. Young, scalded to death.
Carpenter Manning, from Newport, Ky., slightly calded.
Gunner Thomas Manning.

Pilot Chas. Young, scaled to death.
Carpenter Manning, from Newport, Ky., slightly scaled.
Gunner Thomas McElroy, slightly hurt.
First Master Cyrus Deminy is unburt. Second Engineer McAfee was absent at the time of the classier.
Joseph Nixon, a White river pilot, taken on board at Memphis, was shot and killed.
The armorer L. Stevenson, is unburt. I have no further particulars at hand.
There is little of interest occurring in Memphis. Troops continue to come in, and we hear of movements of much importance, but think it advisable at this time to suppress any mention of them.
General Halicck will establish his headquarters here in the course of the coming week.
Occuration of Holls Springs, Mississippi, has been occupied by our troops, and the rebels have in consequence abandoned Granada. The occupation was quietly effected on Tuesday hast. On the day after, however, Col. Alexander B. Bradford, a strong Union man, formerly major of Jeff. Davis' regiment in the Mexican service, was killed in an unnortonate altercation with the newly established provost of Holly Springs.

A. I. Suunders, commonly known as Paducah Saunders, has b.en arrested by General Wallace as a spy. He is the man who placed the submarine batteries in the Camberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. The failure of these batteries caused him to be suspected by Gen. Ecauregard, and he came near suffering at the hands of the robes. It is not improbable that he is in the United States secret service.

A special despatch, dated St. Charles, Ark., 23d, says: The feet, after the recent battle, proceeded up the river as far as Crooked Point Cotoff, but in consequence of the ow water were compelled to return. All the distance

ansas, as also the rontchartrain; but, as the river is low and falling fact, they can do no harm.

Memories, June 26, 1862.
Advices from St. Charles, Arkansas, to the 21st inst. says that the federal fleet had gone up White river to re luce some rebel batteries at Dandat's Bluffs and capture some thousand or more rebels under Sovernor Recter. The fleet, however, were anable to reach the place or account of the lowness of the water in the river, and re. turned to St. Charles. Our transports were continually ired into from the shore, but only one man was burt.

noan.—In the Beraub of on Friday we published a short telegraphic despatch to the elect that Mr. George E. Smith, of Boston, and Mr. Hoven Paskard, of Eastham smith, of Boston, and Mr. Howes Paskari, of Eastham, bounding to the Eighth Messachusetts battery, had been attactly an account on the above road. Since then an attactly as officer connected with the line sales.—'A rock train of Jerrey City, is which were the one of the train of Jerrey City, is which were the one of the train of Jerrey City, is which were the one in a track schilery, who had arrived that morning the factors in the proceeded at the usual railway special interrived within two miles of Tenton, where two new weeklieds of four to merganish. The accident arrived within two miles of Tenton, where two new weeklieds of four to merganish. The accident arrived within two miles of Tenton, where two new weeklieds of four to merganish. The accident

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Marion with Two Days Later Wews.

The Negro Question Again a Source of Trouble.

Correspondence of Army Officers on the Subject.

Letter from General Butler to the Secretary of War.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO PASS MANCHAC.

Capture of Rebel Batteries and Camp Equipage

The Trouble Between General Butler and the Foreign Consuls.

Ac.,

The transport steamer Marton, Captain Phillips. ar, rived here yesterday morning from New Orleans, bringng news from that city to June 20.

The health of the troops continued good, and General Butler had established a thorough sanitary system for geeping the streets of the city clean so that the annual visit of yellow fever for the present summer will proba-

The Custom House being mostly occupied by troops the southeast corner only is occupied by the officers of the port for the transaction of their business, which is

The Marion stopped at Key West for a few hours to take in coal. The captured rebel steamer Circassian left Key West for Port Royal three hours before the Marion, but was passed by the Marion off " -ro light. The

Brannan and troops on board. The Marion brought a quantity of sugar, consigned to different houses in this city.

The ship City of New York, Captain Saker, from New

Orleans, June 6, arrived at this port yesterday. She has on board 278 hhds. sugar and 13 bales of cotton. She also brings forty-eight passengers; among whom are four Tennesseans, who were saized in Tennessea and sent to New Orleans, for expressing Union sentiments, but were subsequently released on the arrival of our troops.

New Oalmans, La., June 18, 1862. Negro Troubles in General Phetpi Lines-Large Numbers of Contrabands Sent to the Union Camp—General Butter's Letter to Secretary Stanton Concerning Them—Raising a Union Flag on the Custom House—What is being Done at Baton Rouge and Vickabury—Boerything Ready for a Rebel "Skeladdle"—Rebels Tearing Up the Raitroad Track, de., de.

Just as the Mississippi was about leaving this morn

ing for Boston, General Butler received a deepatch from Brigadier General Phelps, with the request that he would ler could prepare a despatch in relation to the co ton. The Mississippi, therefore, did not leave until a

The despatch of General Phelps was, of course, on the negro question. The following report of Major Peck, of the Twelfth Connecticut reguneat, to General Phelps, will give an excellent idea of the negro troubles in Gene-

ral Phelps' lines:-

ral Phelps' lines:—

Cam' Parayer, Carrollton, June 15, 1862.

General J. W. Phelps:—

Sim—In addition to the regular "post guard report" of this date returned to your head-quarters, I beg leave to call your attention to the large and constantly increasing number of blacks who have congregated near the upper picket station, on the river road. I learn that twenty-four hours ago they numbered about seventy-five. The officer of the guard reports to me this morning that the number has increased to one hundred and fity or more. number has increased to one familier and fitty or more. The first instalment were sent by a man named La Blanche, from the other side of the river in boats, on the night of the 18th, he giving them the choice, according to their statement, of leaving before sundown or receiving fifty lashes each. Many of these desire to return to their maters, but are prevented by fear of harsh treatment. They are of all ages and physical conditions—an number of infants in arms, many young children, robust men and women, and a large number of lame, old and infirm of both sexes.

The rest of them came in singly and in small parties, from varieus points up the river, within a hundred miles. They brought with them boxes, bedding and luggage of all sorts, which lie strewn upon the levee and the open spaces around the picket.

The women and children and some feeble ones who needed shelter were permitted to occupy a descried house just outside the lines. They are quite destitute of provisions, many having eaten nothing for days except what our soldiers have given them from their own rations.

ntions.

In accordance with orders already issued, the guardess instructed to permit none of them to enter the

In accordance with orders already issued, the guard was itsitracted to permit none of them to enter the lines.

As each officer of the day will be called upon successively to deal with the matter, I take the liberty to suggest whether some further regulation in reference to these unfortunate persons is not necessary to enable him to do his duty intelligently, as well as for the very apparent additional reasons that the congregation of such large numbers in our immediate vicinity affords inviting opportunities for mischief to ourselves, such also, that unless supplied with the means of sustaining life by the benevelence of the military authorities, or of the citizens (which is scarcely suppossable), they must shortly be reduced to suffering and starvation in the very sight of the overflowing storehouses of the government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
FRANK H. PECK,
Major Twelfth regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Field
Officer of the day.
On receiving the above communication General Phelps

determined to write to the government, urging the emancipation of such negroes as should apply to him for protection. It is well that he has done so; for it has become necessary that some decided policy should be indi-cated; for there has been a good deal of trouble, and the

citizens here look upon Camp Parapet as a "city of re-foge" for runsway blacks.

The following despatch from General Butler gives the version of the story as related by a number of respec-table gentlemen, neighbors of Mr. Le Blanche, and shows the General's intention of obeying to the letter any inthe teneral structions of his government, no matter how repugnant they may peasibly be to his own feelings. It would be better for the country if all of our generals of divisions would be as content to confine themselves to their duties as soldiers instead of endeavoring to make and administer new laws for the civil governance of the States in

ter new laws for the civil governance of the States in which they may exercise military authority:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULE, )

NEW ORLEANS, June 18, 1862. 
Hen. Erwise M. Stanton, Socretary of War:—
Sir—Sine my last despatch was written I have received the accompanying report from General Pholps.

It is not my duty to enter into a discussion of the questions which it presents.

I desire, however, to state the infermatio, given me in reference to Mr. Le Blauche, given me by his friends and neighbors, and also gathered from Jack Le Blauche, his slave, who seems to be the leader of this party of negroes.

his nave, who seems to be the leader of this party of negroes.

Mr. Le Blanche I have not seen. He, however, elaimate be loyal and to have taken no part in the war, but to have been on the property of the party of

termined to go they would be drowned, and he would here them a larger boat to just them across the river, and that thoy might have their furniture if they would go and leave his plantation and crop to rain they docated to go, and Le Blambe did all a man rould to make that point size. The account of Gunaral Heips is the negro side of the ctory, that above given is